

NEWS

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ALABAMA WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2004

Fatal work injuries totaled 133 in 2004 for Alabama, an increase of 7 percent from 2003, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that this was the highest count since 2001 when 138 job-related fatalities were reported. Still, the number of reported occupational fatalities in 2004 was well below the recorded high of 155 reached in 1996. Most workplace fatalities in the State in 2004 were the result of highway incidents (36), being struck by an object (20), falls to a lower level (14), and homicides (12). Taken together these four events¹ accounted for more than three-fifths of the workplace fatalities in the State.

Highway incidents, which include highway crashes and noncollision accidents, accounted for more on-the-job fatalities than any other event in both Alabama and the nation. The number of fatal injuries from highway incidents in Alabama dropped by 5 from 2003 to 2004, a decrease of 12 percent. (See table A.) Work-related deaths due to highway incidents accounted for 27 percent of the Alabama total and 24 percent of the U.S. total.

Fatalities resulting from being struck by an object in Alabama increased by 10 over the year, reaching its highest level since 1996 when 23 fatalities were reported. Work-related deaths due to being struck by an object accounted for 15 percent of work-related deaths in Alabama and 10 percent in the U.S.

The number of fatalities from falls to a lower level was unchanged for three years, before rising by 3 in 2004 to 14. This was the second highest fatality count for this event in Alabama, the highest totaling 15 in 1995. Work-related deaths due to falls to a lower level were 11 percent of the total for Alabama and 13 percent of the U.S. total.

Work-related homicides in Alabama numbered 12 in 2004, falling slightly over the year. In the 13 years the fatality census has been conducted, homicides have dropped considerably from the 29 reported in both 1995 and 1996. Homicides accounted for a similar share of the fatal injuries in both Alabama and the nation, at 9 and 10 percent, respectively.

Other causes of workplace fatalities in the State in 2004 were pedestrian incidents (9), electrocutions (7), and equipment incidents (6). (See table 1.) The number of work-related deaths due

¹ Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and falls. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. For example, transportation incidents includes highway incidents and aircraft incidents; assaults and violent acts includes homicides and suicides; and fall includes falls to a lower level (as from a roof or ladder) and falls on the same level (as due to grease on a floor or ice on a sidewalk).

to pedestrian incidents (as from being struck by a vehicle) and electrocutions each increased by two in 2004. Over the year, fatalities resulting from being caught in or compressed by equipment were down, from 10 in 2003 to 6 in 2004. All together, pedestrian incidents, electrocutions, and equipment incidents were responsible for 17 percent of the fatal work injuries in Alabama in 2004.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Alabama by selected event groups, 1992-2004

| Year | Total fatalities | Highway incidents | | Struck by object | | Falls to lower level | | Homicides | |
|------|------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 1992 | 145 | 32 | 22 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 10 |
| 1993 | 138 | 31 | 22 | 19 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 20 | 14 |
| 1994 | 153 | 39 | 25 | 21 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 23 | 15 |
| 1995 | 150 | 27 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 29 | 19 |
| 1996 | 155 | 23 | 15 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 29 | 19 |
| 1997 | 139 | 49 | 35 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 27 | 19 |
| 1998 | 135 | 46 | 34 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 10 |
| 1999 | 123 | 25 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| 2000 | 103 | 31 | 30 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| 2001 | 138 | 39 | 28 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 9 |
| 2002 | 102 | 27 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 17 |
| 2003 | 124 | 41 | 33 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 11 |
| 2004 | 133 | 36 | 27 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 9 |

Nationwide, a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries were reported in 2004, an increase of 2 percent from the revised total of 5,575 fatalities reported for 2003. Despite the increase, the total for 2004 was the third lowest annual count recorded by the fatality census, which has been conducted yearly since 1992. (See table B.) Fatal highway incidents were up slightly in 2004 after declining the two previous years. The 1,374 deaths from highway incidents in 2004 represented about one out of every four fatal work injuries and continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities. Fatalities resulting from both falls to a lower level and being struck by an object represented the highest annual totals ever reported by the fatality census for these events. The number of work-related deaths from falls to a lower level increased from 604 in 2003 to 732 in 2004, while workplace fatalities resulting from being struck by an object were up from 531 in 2003 to 596 in 2004.

The number of workplace homicides reported in the U.S. in 2004 dropped sharply from the number reported in 2003. The 551 workplace homicides in 2004 represented a 13-percent decline over the year and was the lowest annual total yet recorded by the fatality census. Overall, workplace homicides were down 49 percent from the high of 1,080 recorded in 1994 (excluding the 2,886 work-related homicides resulting from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001).

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2004

| Year | Total fatalities | Highway incidents | | Struck by object | | Falls to lower level | | Homicides | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 1992 | 6,217 | 1,158 | 19 | 557 | 9 | 507 | 8 | 1,044 | 17 |
| 1993 | 6,331 | 1,242 | 20 | 565 | 9 | 534 | 8 | 1,074 | 17 |
| 1994 | 6,632 | 1,343 | 20 | 591 | 9 | 580 | 9 | 1,080 | 16 |
| 1995 | 6,275 | 1,346 | 21 | 547 | 9 | 578 | 9 | 1,036 | 17 |
| 1996 | 6,202 | 1,346 | 22 | 582 | 9 | 610 | 10 | 927 | 15 |
| 1997 | 6,238 | 1,393 | 22 | 579 | 9 | 653 | 10 | 860 | 14 |
| 1998 | 6,055 | 1,442 | 24 | 520 | 9 | 625 | 10 | 714 | 12 |
| 1999 | 6,054 | 1,496 | 25 | 585 | 10 | 634 | 10 | 651 | 11 |
| 2000 | 5,920 | 1,365 | 23 | 571 | 10 | 659 | 11 | 677 | 11 |
| 2001 ¹ | 5,915 | 1,409 | 24 | 553 | 9 | 700 | 12 | 643 | 11 |
| 2002 | 5,534 | 1,373 | 25 | 505 | 9 | 638 | 12 | 609 | 11 |
| 2003 ² | 5,575 | 1,353 | 24 | 531 | 10 | 604 | 11 | 632 | 11 |
| 2004 | 5,703 | 1,374 | 24 | 596 | 10 | 732 | 13 | 551 | 10 |

¹Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

²The BLS news release issued September 22, 2004, reported a total of 5,559 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003. Since then, an additional 16 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2003 to 5,575.

Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Alabama:

- Men accounted for 95 percent of the work-related fatalities. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 39 percent of these deaths and contact with objects and equipment made up 23 percent. Seven women were fatally injured on the job in 2004. (See table 2.)
- Seventy-four percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic (99 fatalities); 18 percent were black, non-Hispanic (24); and 5 percent were Hispanic or Latino (6). Most occupational fatalities for white, non-Hispanic (39) and black, non-Hispanic (12) workers were the result of transportation incidents. The primary cause of death for Hispanic or Latino workers was contact with objects and equipment. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 70 percent or 93 of the work-related fatalities in 2004. (See table 2.)
- Three industry sectors accounted for over half of the workplace fatalities in Alabama—construction recorded 32 deaths; transportation and warehousing registered 28; and manufacturing recorded 11. Work-related deaths in the construction sector were mainly due to falls, while transportation incidents were largely the result of workplace fatalities in transportation and warehousing. In the manufacturing sector, the primary cause of work-related deaths was contact with objects and equipment. (See table 3.)
- From an occupational perspective, transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatalities at 36, followed by construction and extraction occupations with 27; combined these 2 occupational groups accounted for 47 percent of all fatalities in Alabama. Transportation incidents accounted for most of the fatal injuries in the transportation and material moving occupations, while falls were the principal cause of fatalities in construction and extraction occupations. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm. Data can be accessed in two ways, through Selective Access, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. The South Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (404) 331-3415.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, provides the most complete count of fatal work injuries available. The program uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2004 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work make identification of a universe problematic.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources--including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports--as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Federal/state agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 20 percent of the fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent; and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees.)

Acknowledgements

BLS thanks the Alabama Department of Health for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

CFOI participating state agencies and telephone numbers

| State | Agency | Telephone number |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Alabama | Department of Labor | (334) 242-3460 |
| Alaska | Department of Labor and Workforce Development | (907) 465-4539 |
| Arizona | Industrial Commission of Arizona | (602) 542-3739 |
| Arkansas | Department of Labor | (501) 682-4542 |
| California | Department of Industrial Relations | (415) 703-4757 |
| Colorado | Department of Public Health and Environment | (303) 692-2173 |
| Connecticut | Labor Department | (860) 263-6933 |
| Delaware | Department of Labor | (302) 761-8221 |
| District of Columbia | State Center for Health Statistics | (202) 442-9010 |
| Florida | Department of Financial Services | (850) 413-1611 |
| Georgia | Department of Labor | (404) 679-0687 ext. 113 |
| Hawaii | Department of Labor and Industrial Relations | (808) 586-9001 |
| Idaho | Industrial Commission | (208) 334-6090 |
| Illinois | Department of Public Health | (217) 557-5663 |
| Indiana | Department of Labor | (317) 232-2668 |
| Iowa | Division of Labor Services | (515) 281-5151 |
| Kansas | Department of Labor | (785) 296-1640 |
| Kentucky | Department of Labor | (502) 564-3070 ext. 281 |
| Louisiana | Department of Labor | (225) 342-3126 |
| Maine | Bureau of Labor Standards | (207) 624-6454 |
| Maryland | Division of Labor and Industry | (410) 767-2356 |
| Massachusetts | Department of Public Health | (617) 624-5679 |
| Michigan | Department of Labor and Economic Growth | (517) 322-1851 |
| Minnesota | Department of Labor and Industry | (651) 284-5428 |
| Mississippi | Department of Health | (601) 576-7817 |
| Missouri | Department of Labor and Industrial Relations | (573) 751-2454 |
| Montana | Department of Labor and Industry | (406) 444-3297 |
| Nebraska | Workers' Compensation Court | (402) 471-3547 |
| Nevada | Division of Industrial Relations | (775) 684-7081 |
| New Hampshire | Bureau of Vital Records | (603) 271-4647 |
| New Jersey | Department of Health and Senior Services | (609) 292-9553 |
| New Mexico | Occupational Health and Safety Bureau | (505) 827-4230 ext. 116 |
| New York State | Department of Health | (518) 402-7900 |
| New York City | Department of Health | (212) 788-4585 |
| North Carolina | Department of Labor | (919) 733-0337 |
| North Dakota | Bureau of Labor Statistics | (312) 353-7200 ext. 410 |
| Ohio | Department of Health | (614) 466-4183 |
| Oklahoma | Department of Labor | (405) 528-1500 |
| Oregon | Department of Consumer and Business Services | (503) 947-7367 |
| Pennsylvania | Department of Health | (717) 783-2548 ext. 210 |
| Rhode Island | Department of Health | (401) 222-2812 |
| South Carolina | Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation | (803) 896-7673 |
| South Dakota | Bureau of Labor Statistics | (312) 353-7200 ext. 410 |
| Tennessee | Department of Labor and Workforce Development | (615) 741-1749 |
| Texas | Workers' Compensation Commission | (512) 804-4638 |
| Utah | Occupational Safety and Health Statistics | (801) 530-6823 |
| Vermont | Department of Labor and Industry | (802) 828-5076 |
| Virginia | Department of Labor and Industry | (804) 786-1035 |
| Washington | Department of Labor and Industries | (360) 902-5512 |
| West Virginia | Division of Labor | (304) 558-7890 ext. 112 |
| Wisconsin | Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene | (608) 221-6289 |
| Wyoming | Department of Employment | (307) 473-3819 |

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ sector, Alabama, 2004

| Event or exposure ² | Total fatalities (number) | Goods producing | | | | Service providing | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | | Total goods producing | Natural resources and mining ³ | Construction | Manufacturing | Total service providing | Trade, transportation, and utilities | Information | Financial activities | Professional and business services | Education and health services | Leisure and hospitality | Other services |
| Total..... | 133 | 54 | 11 | 32 | 11 | 65 | 43 | -- | -- | 8 | 3 | -- | 5 |
| Contact with objects and equipment..... | 29 | 18 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Struck by object..... | 20 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Struck by falling object..... | 12 | 4 | -- | -- | 3 | 8 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Struck by object, n.e.c..... | 3 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects..... | 6 | 5 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Caught in running equipment or machinery..... | 5 | 4 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials..... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Falls..... | 16 | 13 | -- | 13 | -- | 3 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fall to lower level..... | 14 | 12 | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fall from roof..... | 7 | 7 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Exposure to harmful substances or environments..... | 15 | 9 | -- | 6 | -- | 6 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Contact with electric current..... | 7 | 5 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Contact with overhead power lines..... | 5 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances..... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inhalation of substance..... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Inhalation in open or nonconfined space..... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Transportation incidents..... | 51 | 10 | 3 | 6 | -- | 35 | 24 | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |
| Highway incident..... | 36 | 6 | -- | 3 | -- | 26 | 19 | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment..... | 18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moving in opposite directions, oncoming..... | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moving in intersection..... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway..... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road..... | 9 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Noncollision incident..... | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision..... | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water..... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment..... | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway..... | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Fires and explosions..... | 3 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Assaults and violent acts..... | 18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Assaults and violent acts by person(s)..... | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Shooting..... | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Self-inflicted injury..... | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Suicide, attempted suicide..... | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Alabama, 2004

| Worker characteristics | Total fatalities (number) | Event or exposure ¹ | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|---|--|-------|--|-------------------------|
| | | Transportation incidents ² | Assaults and violent acts ³ | Contact with objects and equipment | Falls | Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments | Fires and explosions |
| Total..... | 133 | 51 | 18 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 3 |
| Employee Status | | | | | | | |
| Wage and Salary Workers ⁴ | 116 | 45 | 15 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 3 |
| Self-employed ⁵ | 17 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | -- | -- |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Men..... | 126 | 49 | 16 | 29 | 15 | 13 | 3 |
| Women..... | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| Under 16 years..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16 to 17 years..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 18 to 19 years..... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 20 to 24 years..... | 5 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 28 | 9 | -- | 7 | 3 | 5 | -- |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 33 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | -- |
| 45 to 54 years..... | 32 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | -- |
| 55 to 64 years..... | 19 | 6 | 4 | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| 65 years and over..... | 12 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Race or Ethnic Origin⁶ | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic..... | 99 | 39 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 11 | -- |
| Black, non-Hispanic..... | 24 | 12 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hispanic or Latino..... | 6 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| American Indian or Alaska Native..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Asian..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Alabama, 2004

| Industry ¹ | NAICS code ¹ | Total fatalities (number) | Event or exposure ² | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------|--|----------------------|
| | | | Transportation incidents ³ | Assaults and violent acts ⁴ | Contact with objects and equipment | Falls | Exposure to harmful substances or environments | Fires and explosions |
| Total..... | | 133 | 51 | 18 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 3 |
| Private Industry..... | | 119 | 45 | 12 | 28 | 16 | 15 | 3 |
| Goods Producing..... | | 54 | 10 | -- | 18 | 13 | 9 | 3 |
| Natural Resources and Mining..... | | 11 | 3 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting..... | 11 | 9 | 3 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Forestry and Logging..... | 113 | 6 | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Logging..... | 1133 | 6 | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Logging..... | 11331 | 6 | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction..... | | 32 | 6 | -- | 5 | 13 | 6 | -- |
| Construction..... | 23 | 32 | 6 | -- | 5 | 13 | 6 | -- |
| Construction of buildings..... | 236 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nonresidential Building Construction..... | 2362 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction..... | 237 | 6 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Utility System Construction..... | 2371 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Specialty Trade Contractors..... | 238 | 22 | 5 | -- | -- | 11 | 3 | -- |
| Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors..... | 2381 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- |
| Roofing Contractors..... | 23816 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- |
| Nonresidential Roofing Contractors..... | 238162 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- |
| Building Equipment Contractors..... | 2382 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors..... | 23822 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Building Finishing Contractors..... | 2383 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- |
| Painting and Wall Covering Contractors..... | 23832 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- |
| Other Specialty Trade Contractors..... | 2389 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Manufacturing..... | | 11 | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |
| Manufacturing..... | 31-33 | 11 | -- | -- | 6 | -- | -- | -- |
| Service providing..... | | 65 | 35 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 6 | -- |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities..... | | 43 | 24 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | -- |
| Wholesale Trade..... | 42 | 6 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Alabama, 2004 (continued)

| Industry ¹ | NAICS code ¹ | Total fatalities (number) | Event or exposure ² | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------|--|----------------------|
| | | | Transportation incidents ³ | Assaults and violent acts ⁴ | Contact with objects and equipment | Falls | Exposure to harmful substances or environments | Fires and explosions |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods..... | 423 | 5 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Retail Trade | 44-45 | 6 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 48-49 | 28 | 19 | -- | 4 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Truck Transportation..... | 484 | 23 | 17 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| General Freight Trucking..... | 4841 | 22 | 16 | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| General Freight Trucking, Local..... | 48411 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance..... | 48412 | 13 | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload..... | 484121 | 9 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Less Than Truckload..... | 484122 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation..... | 485 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Utilities | 22 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Utilities..... | 221 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution..... | 2211 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Professional and Business Services | | 8 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 54 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services..... | 541 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 56 | 5 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Administrative and Support Services..... | 561 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Education and Health Services | | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other Services | | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other Services, except Public Administration | 81 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Government ⁶ | | 14 | 6 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| State Government | | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Alabama, 2004 (continued)

| Industry ¹ | NAICS code ¹ | Total fatalities (number) | Event or exposure ² | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------|--|----------------------|
| | | | Transportation incidents ³ | Assaults and violent acts ⁴ | Contact with objects and equipment | Falls | Exposure to harmful substances or environments | Fires and explosions |
| Service providing..... | | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Local Government..... | | 10 | 4 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Service providing..... | | 10 | 4 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Public Administration..... | | 9 | 3 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Public Administration..... | 92 | 9 | 3 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities..... | 922 | 9 | 3 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities..... | 9221 | 9 | 3 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Police Protection..... | 92212 | 8 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Alabama, 2004

| Occupation ¹ | Total fatalities (number) | Event or exposure ² | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|--|-------|---|-------------------------|
| | | Transportation incidents ³ | Assaults and violent acts ⁴ | Contact with objects and equipment | Falls | Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments | Fires and explosions |
| Total..... | 133 | 51 | 18 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 3 |
| Management occupations..... | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other management occupations..... | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction managers..... | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction managers..... | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Protective service occupations..... | 11 | 4 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Law enforcement workers..... | 8 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Police officers..... | 8 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Police and sheriff's patrol officers..... | 8 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations..... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sales and related occupations..... | 9 | 4 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations..... | 8 | 3 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Forest, conservation, and logging workers..... | 4 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Logging workers..... | 4 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction and extraction occupations..... | 27 | -- | -- | 6 | 13 | 5 | -- |
| Supervisors, construction and extraction workers..... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers..... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers..... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction trades workers..... | 21 | -- | -- | 3 | 12 | 4 | -- |
| Construction laborers..... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction laborers..... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electricians..... | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Electricians..... | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Painters and paperhangers..... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- |
| Painters, construction and maintenance..... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- |
| Roofers..... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- |
| Roofers..... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations..... | 12 | 4 | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Supervisors of installation, maintenance, and repair workers..... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers..... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers..... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers..... | 4 | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations..... | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers..... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Production occupations..... | 10 | 3 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Other production occupations..... | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Alabama, 2004 (continued)

| Occupation ¹ | Total fatalities (number) | Event or exposure ² | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|--|-------|---|-------------------------|
| | | Transportation incidents ³ | Assaults and violent acts ⁴ | Contact with objects and equipment | Falls | Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments | Fires and explosions |
| Miscellaneous production workers..... | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Transportation and material moving occupations..... | 36 | 23 | -- | 8 | -- | 3 | -- |
| Motor vehicle operators..... | 29 | 21 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Driver/sales workers and truck drivers..... | 25 | 18 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer..... | 24 | 17 | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Material moving workers..... | 5 | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries